

FARM BUREAU MEETING SHOWS GROWING COMMUNITY INTEREST

Michigan Elevator Exchange Boosted To 1st Place As Bean And Grain Agency

ORGANIZATION HANDLED A MILLION MORE BUSHELS OF GRAIN LAST YEAR THAN IN ANY OTHER FISCAL PERIOD

The 1927 Business Of The Elevator Exchange Totaled About \$8,000,000 And Was The Biggest Gross Volume Conducted By Any Elevator Company In State

The Michigan Elevator Exchange established a position as the biggest bean and grain handling agency in Michigan during its fiscal year, 1926-1927, the report of its officers at the eighth annual meeting of the organization, at Lansing, July 19, showed.

Because of the unusually wet season a year ago at harvest time, the Michigan Elevator Exchange, like all other Michigan bean and grain handling agencies, experienced more "grief" than usual and suffered a comparatively reduced volume of business but despite this fact the gross income and the total tonnage of products handled in the past year exceeded any previous season's volume, with approximately 5,000 cars of grain and beans handled.

Mr. Martin, in his report as president, asserted that the Exchange handled about a million more bushels of grain in the past year than ever before and that its total business for the year was about \$8,000,000. The organization was shown to have a net worth of \$120,000 besides having paid out as cash dividends, interest, and advances to the terminal bean elevator at Port Huron sums totaling \$70,000 during the seven years of operation.

Three Speakers At Banquet
Three speakers took part in the banquet program at the Michigan Elevator Exchange annual meeting. The meeting was held at Hotel Olds, in Lansing, and drew out an attendance about equal to that of a year ago when 325 guests were seated at the dinner.

This banquet followed the annual business session of the Exchange, which was held in the morning with election of directors and transaction of the annual business of the organization.

The Exchange returned all the last year's directors to office and the new board immediately assembled and re-elected all officers except the vice-president, Milton Burkholder, of Marlette, a director last year, was made vice-president to succeed L. C. Kamrowski who was retained as a board member.

Other officers elected were, Carl Martin, of Coldwater, president and H. D. Horton, of Kinde, secretary-treasurer.

The speakers at the Exchange banquet were Rev. Edwin W. Bishop, of Lansing; O. L. Smith, attorney, of Detroit and Edward Joubert, of Kentucky, vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Dr. Bishop spoke on the Bath disaster. He was given this subject because he served as chairman of the relief committee in charge of the rehabilitation in that community. Mr. Smith spoke on the crime wave in Michigan. He urged the farmers to accept the duty of juror without attempting to evade it by thinking up and offering "cheap and lame excuses."

Don't leave the administering of justice in the courts to the professional juror who finds an easier living in getting court fees than in honest labor, this speaker advised. Mr. Joubert spoke on the relation of the railroads to agriculture. Charles Hayden, an attorney from Lansing, (Continued on page two)

Electric Machinery Installed On Ranch

San Antonio, Texas.—Every department of a 30,000-acre ranch near here, from branding irons to cooling cups, has been electrified by its owner, C. L. Martin.

With the passing of the days of the mesquite wood fire, Mr. Martin cut his ranch in on the power line of a utility company recently, and from now on he will employ electricity for every activity which can be carried on without the aid of mechanical contrivances.

Among some of the many things that electricity will be called upon to do will be to churn the butter, keep the family cool in the summertime, operate the vacuum cleaner and other devices in the ranch house.

More than 1,500 persons turned out to witness the coming of electricity to the old Wild West.

GEORGE LORD ENDS TAX CHAIRMANSHIP FIRST OF AUGUST

Had Tendered Resignation To Become Effective After Middle of Month

GOV. FAVORED MOVE

Politics And Assessing Are Said To Have Brought Change About

George Lord, chairman of the state tax department, has decided to resign Aug. 1.

Announcement of his intentions to quit his post on this date followed a letter from Governor Fred Green suggesting that he resign July 15, after Mr. Lord previously had set Aug. 15 as date of his resignation from office.

"This earlier resignation will seriously interfere with review proceedings now under way and consequently will entail additional cost to the taxpayers of the state, which, of course, I regret," Mr. Lord said in a letter written to the governor, "but there is no other course for me to pursue and maintain my manhood and self respect."

He said he communicated to Governor Green at the outset of the new administration that if the governor did not want him to retain the office he would get out.

Mr. Lord claims that due to an error in an appropriation bill passed by the 1927 legislature there is no appropriation for the present tax department or for the new tax commission created under the Rep. William J. Thomas bill.

Lord Cites Error
He has written the governor regarding this alleged error, as follows:

"I have before me Senate Enrolled Act No. 27, making an appropriation for the board of state tax commissioners.

"This is a gross error in that the board of state tax commissioners was abolished by the legislature in 1925. This appropriation is probably intended for the state tax department. Because of the error, the state tax department, as well as the new commission, soon to be appointed by you under an act passed by the last legislature, will have no funds that can legally be used to meet the payrolls of the departments and to pay the other operating expenses of the department for the next two years.

"There is enough money to the credit of the department saved from last year's appropriation, to meet the payrolls up to and including Aug. 15. After that date, the department will be practically without any funds to carry on its work."

Governor Explains Request
The governor gave as his reason for requesting Mr. Lord's resignation at once, the fact that the state board of equalization will make a tentative valuation and equalization about Aug. 1, and he believed the new chairman should help in preparing the figures. Mr. Lord said that the figures are virtually ready now and have been in process of preparation for some time, so a new chairman (Continued on page two)

ENLARGE RESEARCH PROGRAM IS URGED BY BUREAU BOARD

Need Of Greater Scope Is Seen In Work Of The Ag. Department

RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED

Measure Is Carried Out In Support Of National Undertaking

Lending farmer support to the appropriating of funds for expanding the work of the United States Department of Agriculture in the field of agricultural research met with the wholehearted approval of the board of directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in regular meeting at Farm Bureau headquarters, at Lansing on July 18.

A resolution, urging that the federal research program for agriculture be enlarged and broadened, was adopted by the Farm Bureau board, recognizing the American Farm Bureau Federation as the proper agency for conveying the message to the director of the federal budget.

The resolution as adopted follows: "Inasmuch as research in the field of agriculture is absolutely essential to the solution of agricultural problems and the development of new and more efficient methods, the Board of Directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau urges the U. S. Department of Agriculture to enlarge its research program to meet the rapidly increasing needs of the farmers of the nation.

"It is further resolved that in behalf of the farmers of Michigan, the Michigan State Farm Bureau urges the American Farm Bureau Federation to convey these views to the Director of the Federal Budget urging him to make ample provision of funds for an enlarged and more effective research program in the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

L. B. Palmer Rejects Secretaryship Offer

Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, announces today that L. B. Palmer, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, who was tendered the office of secretary in the national organization by the national board on June 21, has found that it will be impossible for him to accept this office.

Mr. Palmer, who is not only president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, but also of the Ohio Wool Growers Association and of other co-operative agricultural enterprises in Ohio, found that he could not make the necessary adjustments of his work in Ohio to permit him to take up the national work.

I. C. C. ORDER LEAVES FARMERS OF OSCODA WITH NO RAILROADS

Effective Aug. 13, rail facilities will be eliminated in one whole county of Michigan when, according to an order signed by the Inter-state Commerce Commission on July 13, the Detroit & Mackinac Ry. will be permitted to abandon its branch lines serving settlements in parts of four counties.

The fight has been a bitter one, between the residents of some 50 little settlements and the railroad company. The company made a showing of losses in operation of the branch lines for the protection of the agricultural possibilities and agricultural developments in the area.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau joined with half a dozen other interests in fighting the proposed abandonment but the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission has set aside the showing made by the farmers and other residents of the territory as insufficient to warrant continuance of the railroad branch lines.

Oscoda county, by this order, becomes the only county in Michigan, upper and lower peninsulas included, to be without railroad facilities.

The territory to be hardest hit will be that in the vicinity of Comins, a good agricultural section with a fairly dense population and not directly linked up with other centers of population by the state's system of good roads.

The four counties effected by the order for abandonment of the rail lines are, Alcona, Iosco, Oscoda and Ogemaw, in northeastern Michigan.

DAKOTA COLLEGE HEAD HERE AUG. 4

C. W. Pugsley, of Brookings, S. D., president of the South Dakota State Agricultural college, and former assistant secretary of agriculture, will address farmers and their families at the annual Farmers' Day, Aug. 4.

Pugsley is nationally famed as an authority on agriculture, and his talk is expected to appeal especially to the farmers.

Cow Profits Based On 9,000 Lb. Production

Dairy extension specialists of Ohio State University declare that cows which produce less than 9,000 pounds, or about 4,500 quarts, of milk a year have little chance of showing a profit for their owners. With less than this quantity of milk, dairymen receive nothing for their labor and not anything more than just enough to feed and house their stock, they say.

School of Cooperation

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE, AUGUST 1-2-3, 1927

PROGRAM	
MONDAY, AUGUST 1	
1:30 P. M.	"Cooperative Purchasing of Farm Supplies"—John Zink, Manager, Eastern States Farmers Exchange.
2:15 P. M.	"Cooperative Selling Through Dealers Agencies"—C. L. Brody, Secretary-Manager, Michigan State Farm Bureau.
3:00 P. M.	"Cooperative Organization Problems"—Gifford Patch, Jr., Extension Specialist in Economics.
3:30 P. M.	Local Problems Discussions led by Roy D. Ward, Manager, Dowagiac Farmers Cooperative Association; O. E. Hawley, Manager, Shelby Marketing Association; Fred J. Harger, Manager, Stanwood Cooperative Association and others. General Discussion. Cooperative Banquet. Joint meeting with the American Farm Economic Association and American Country Life Association. Addresses by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, President of the Farm Economic Association, and Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of the American Country Life Association and Michigan State College.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 2	
8:30-10:35 A. M.	Join with American Country Life and American Farm Economics Associations.
10:35 A. M.	"Problems of Office Management and Accounting." Detailed program to be announced.
1:30 P. M.	"Cooperation in the United States"—L. S. Tenny, Chief of Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
2:30 P. M.	Sectional Meetings of Various Commodity Exchanges to be Held Separately: Milk, Potato, Livestock, Elevator.
8:00-9:30 P. M.	Join with meeting of American Country Life and American Farm Economics Associations.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3	
8:30-10:30 A. M.	Join with American Country Life and American Farm Economics Associations.
10:35-12:00	Conference on Schools of Cooperation to be Held During 1927-1928 with Commodity Exchanges.

GOV. GREEN FAVORS REVISION OF PLAN FOR PROPERTY TAX

Says Old Scheme Of Basing Tax On Real Estate Is Now Obsolete

ADDRESSES GOVERNORS

Mackinac Island Is Scene Of 19th Conference Of State Governors

Inequitableness of the property tax and its gradual failure were stressed by Governor Fred W. Green in his address of welcome to the governors of several states assembled for their 19th annual conference at Mackinac Island this week.

Like the question of the direct primaries and the tax on gasoline, which have been left to the respective states to settle in their own individual way, the federal government has left the states to solve their own problems relative to the basing of the general tax, and so far the old scheme of basing taxation on real estate has been adhered to with an apparent failure of the scheme and an increasing injustice, in every instance, he contended.

The old property tax plan, the governor asserted, was devised and grew out of circumstances and to meet conditions that no longer prevail. The plan, however, is used by most of the states and municipalities as the principal basis of revenue and, unless it can be made to apply equitably to present conditions, it must be abandoned.

Founded, as this scheme is, on the supposition that real estate constitutes the bulk of all property and the principal source of wealth, it works an injustice in a state or community that is primarily industrial, Gov. Green pointed out.

He recommended that a way be found to make the general property tax bear upon personal and even intangible property or that a new tax plan be adopted.

COMPETITION KEEN IN PEACH GROWING

Peach production in the southern states has increased so greatly in recent years that growers are faced with the necessity of letting many trees go out of bearing, or meeting intense competition in overcrowded markets, as shown in a survey just completed by the bureau of agricultural economics.

As immediate steps to improve conditions, the bureau recommends improved cultural practices and strict grading. Much good, it says, might be accomplished by culling out poor fruit and supplying markets with only the best. Such action, accompanied by the removal of trees which constantly produce low yields or inferior varieties would benefit the industry.

Illinois Bureau Aims To Curtail Accidents

A state-wide program for the purpose of decreasing auto accidents, explaining rules of the road, and improving auto driving among its members was initiated by the Illinois Agricultural association at a series of 10 district meetings beginning on July 11. The County Farm Bureaus will co-operate in the project designed to reduce wastes resulting from automobile losses through avoidable accidents. Figures revealed by the U. S. Automobile Chamber of Commerce show that 22,000 people were killed and 600,000 were injured by autos in 1926.

To increase the effectiveness of the effort, the I. A. A. through its co-operative auto insurance service, will sponsor accident prevention demonstrations, parking contests, driving contests, and other features at the many county farm bureau picnics to be held during August and September.

"There are still too many people who have difficulty in parking their cars in limited space," declared Vernon Vaninan, of the I. A. A. who is in charge of promoting the safety first program. "We expect to provide prizes for the best male and female drivers in the various contests. By such a program we hope to decrease auto accidents. A widespread understanding of road rules and regulations will be another object of our educational work."

"Why do you call your house a bungalow?"
"Well, the job was a bungle, and I still owe for it."—Outlook.

MEMBERS EXPRESS THEMSELVES IN FAVOR OF COMMUNITY AND COUNTY MEETINGS AT FREQUENT INTERVALS

Extending Services Of Farm Bureau To More Members Is Seen As An Effective Means Of Building Up Good Will Among Farmers And Helping Bureau

If getting farmers to lay aside their farm work to devote a day to strengthening their Farm Bureau as an organization by attending meetings and conferences at State Farm Bureau headquarters is any great achievement, then the third annual pilgrimage and tour of inspection of the college grounds and the Farm Bureau headquarters was a complete success this year.

With the season breaking just right so that practically every farmer was in the midst of haying or harvest and with a late spring making it necessary for the average farmer to do a lot of extra work during July, the fact that the State Farm Bureau got an attendance of 143 at the banquet on July 18 and the Michigan Elevator Exchange about 500 at its annual banquet the day following, bespeaks a spirit of loyalty to these two organizations that is hard to estimate.

From the standpoint of Farm Bureau endeavor, the greatest good undoubtedly came from the general meeting of Farm Bureau members at the offices of the state organization, of July 19, when problems of membership were discussed and the matter of holding local and county meetings was talked, pro and con. In this work the members manifested a very keen interest and some real benefits were derived, for the members themselves and for the organization leaders.

The general feeling, as expressed at this meeting, seemed to favor a township committee of five members. In some instances the "member" of the committee was considered as the entire family of the Farm Bureau member appointed or elected to the committee. In most instances this committee was shown to represent about three men and two women. It was the opinion, at least, that there should be men and women on the township committee, rather than having the committee made-up of men only.

Where it is impossible to get the township members to pick their own chairman or their leaders, it was suggested that the County Farm Bureau board nominate the chairman and let the members of the township vote on the nominations or, in certain cases, have the County Farm Bureau board appoint the chairman, where the township was exceptionally inactive.

In all the discussions on the question of community meetings the members seemed to favor the idea of shortening the programs and to bring in talent that would be of an educational nature as well as of an entertaining kind. Local talent, also, should be utilized, it was suggested, because of the fact that in every community there is some really valuable talent that ordinarily is overlooked by the committee in charge of a program for a meeting.

There was a general feeling expressed favoring more frequent meetings of Farm Bureau families in their own communities and regular meetings of the County Farm Bureau, preferably on some specified date and at given places in the county, and the county meetings held at least four times a year.

The extension of service; seed service, traffic service, supply service, insurance service and other services, as is done in some townships for the Farm Bureau members, was shown to be of untold value in building and maintaining Farm Bureau friends and Farm Bureau spirit among the farmers of the community.

Mr. Killick, of Barry county, said that in their county the Farm Bureau has been giving the farmers access to the Farm Bureau seeds and feeds. In the matter of service, he explained, the farmers do not ask, "What have you done?" because they know this question can be answered.

Through the traffic department of the Farm Bureau, he said, the county organization has been able to furnish the farmers cars for shipment of their produce when they never could have got them otherwise. The onion growers, particularly, have benefited in this respect, he claimed. The traffic department has assisted in getting side tracks built and old ones put in shape for use. Members of Barry county have made use of the College extension department and its staff and have worked together, with the result that untold benefits have come to the whole county. As for not adding to our Farm Bureau membership, he admitted, it has been merely a matter of neglect because the Farm Bureau has been bringing the farmers benefits they accept, and which only a Farm Bureau could make possible.

Mrs. Richards, of Berrien county, speaking on behalf of the women of (Continued on page two)

Toy Balloon Carries Note Across Big Lake

Johnny Wiersema, young son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wiersema, of Zeeland, Mich., and John William Heiss, of Milwaukee, have become acquainted thru a message carried across Lake Michigan on a toy balloon.

The balloon dropped in Wiersema's lot and was picked up by Johnny. The lad took the balloon to his mother, who found a note tagged to it, bearing the request the finder notify the sender where it was found.

STATE DROPS AUTO SPEED LAW AUG. 14

State Highways Are To Be Patrolled, Reckless Drivers Nabbed

Michigan's new traffic law, which goes into effect August 14, removes the 35-mile-per-hour speed limit and leaves the driver of an automobile to use his judgement and to drive not faster than a speed "at which a driver can operate his car carefully, safely and prudently."

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LEE CHILSON, Editor

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STATE FARM BUREAU'S PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM

LEGISLATION

Passage of the Capper-French Truth-in-Publicity bill; completion and operation of the U. S. Muscle Shoals Nitrates plant and manufacture of fertilizer; opposition to any form of sales tax or of consumption tax; retention of federal income tax; Passage of Gooding-Ketchum Seed Staining bill.

ENACTED APR. 26, 1926

TAXATION

Relief for sorely burdened farm property by enactment of:

ENACTED JAN. 29, 1925 (a)

- (a) Two cent gasoline tax for highway funds; (b) State Income Tax in place of State's general property levy; (c) Law forbidding any more tax exempt securities; (d) Equalization of assessment of farm and city property in accordance with sales values of same.

TAXES REDUCED \$67,350 ANNUALLY SINCE 1924

(Farm Bureau investigations brought equalization in Calhoun, Ingham, Washtenaw, Monroe and Kalamazoo counties saving farmer taxpayers \$67,350 extra taxes annually.)

TRANSPORTATION

Immediate application of Michigan Zone Rate decision to save farmer shippers in 49 counties \$500,000 annually.

EFFECTIVE SEPT. 10, 1925

MARKETING

Extension of sound co-operative marketing program now well under way in Michigan

EFFECTIVE OCT. 29, 1925

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Adequate protection for farmers against loss by fire, theft, collision, property damage and public liability furnished at reasonable rates.

PRONOUNCEMENTS UPON INTERNATIONAL PROJECT

Taken from the report of the Joint New England Committee on the St. Lawrence Seaway Project.

Treaties:

"Existing treaties now accord equal navigation rights to the people of the United States and Canada in the St. Lawrence River, Great Lakes, and all connecting channels. The only new international agreements called for by the proposal are those having to do with the joint construction and subsequent operation of the works referred to."

Merchant Marine:

"Very energetic efforts have been put forth in recent years by the United States Shipping Board and several maritime inter-

ests located along our seacoasts to promote the development of an American-owned merchant marine upon which this country could depend at all times for meeting the requirements of its ocean commerce. Existing provisions of law necessitate the carrying of all domestic commerce in American vessels, and this has had an influence, especially since the opening of the Panama Canal, in greatly promoting the entry of additional vessels into American registry. The development of the St. Lawrence River route will extend the coast line of the nation by some 4,000 miles, or approximately 50 per cent, and accordingly is bound greatly to increase public interest in maritime development."

The National View:

"It is fundamental that no great section of the country can prosper without visiting some measure of that prosperity upon the balance of the nation, and if as a result of providing cheaper transportation to one-third of the inhabitants of the country their welfare is promoted and their prosperity increased, New England and every other section of the country is bound to participate to a greater or lesser degree because of their commercial interdependence upon one another."

Neighborliness:

"In so far as this suggestion (all-American route) involves possible warfare with nations other than Canada, this committee can see no point to the argument which would justify the expenditure of so great an additional sum. If, on the other hand, it is proposed as a precaution against Canada itself, we look upon the suggestion as an unwarranted and gratuitous insult to a friendly neighbor and valuable commercial ally with whom we are now so closely related economically that such an eventuality is inconceivable."

"For more than 100 years the 3,000 miles of border line between the United States and Canada have been maintained without a fort or a gun or any other evidences of military precaution. The people of the two countries have freely interchanged navigation privileges on all of the common and connecting waters separating them."

"No two people on the face of the earth are more closely united in racial characteristics, viewpoints, and common interests. They have grown to be so interdependent that to all intents and purposes they constitute one people."

An Expression of Fairness:

"The International Joint Commission recommended in its report of 1922 that in all equity and justice the cost of building the new Welland Canal should be included as a portion of the total expense for providing a through route between the Lakes and the sea, and that the Canadian Government should be given credit for its expenditure on this feature of the project in connection with any allocation of costs in the final financial adjustments between the two countries."

"This committee believes this suggestion to be absolutely sound and desirable and well in keeping with the proper dignity and fairness of the American people, and it believes in case the present proposal is carried out that the United States should assume its proportionate share of the cost of the Welland Canal as a legitimate charge against the entire project."

"Since the Canadian Government is now expending \$15,000,000 in the building of a deepened Welland Canal which will become an integral feature of the through waterway in case it is ultimately developed, it is the conviction of this committee that the cost of this work should be added to that of the proposed improvement and that Canada should be given credit for this expenditure in the subsequent division of cost as between the two countries."

WHAT WILL CALVIN SAY?

Frank Lowden went out west and told the boys in Iowa that, "No man is too big to turn down an offer of any state to support him as a candidate for president."

That was a frank statement by Frank himself.

He didn't tell the world he was out to knock the political socks off from any one but then, well, he just said enough to indicate that the farming interests won't have far to look when they get their chores done and want someone to speak for them as their leader, another year.

Calvin Coolidge has never had much to say on matters politic but he may change his tactics, now that he has had such close contact with the farmers of the northwest and undoubtedly has heard the rumblings of possible political opposition from the mid-west agricultural section.

Maybe, after he gets through with his "barnyard hackle" fishing in the Dakota streams—where he has been posing as a worm fisherman like any other farmer's son—maybe he will assume the role of the expert when he begins angling in the political waters of the nation where just plain worms don't count much as bait. Will his old methods of "still fishin'" hold out against the deft casts of other political experts who are unafraid to announce their stand for agriculture or will he have to change baits again and change his poise a bit to meet the new competition?

In other words, what will Calvin have to say, if a farmer leader begins shouting in the ears of the east with words that give promise of an awakening of the agriculturists of the west and mid-west before the presidential election a year hence?

No one would enjoy it better than the farmers themselves, to actually hear the President express himself clearly and definitely on matters in which their interests are involved.

And thus they wait.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION

A very timely suggestion is forthcoming from one of the myriad of press releases sent out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; a suggestion that Michigan farmers use a little discretion in the matter of preparing their hay crop for market this summer in view of the increased tonnage of probable production of the hay crop this season.

Too often farmers chuck all their saleable hay, and some that is hardly fit for sale, into the baler and figure this affords the most convenient way of handling the product after it has been harvested. It is a convenient way to handle hay but, with the big yield in prospect this season, the added cost of baling it may not be justified unless the product is of very good quality.

Federal statistics for the season indicate that a heavy crop of wild hay is following a wet season which has stimulated the crop growth. This is in addition to a crop of domestic hay which promises to be ample for the general shipping demand. To expend any considerable amount of money or labor in extra handling of the poorer and the wild hay would be encouraging financial loss on the season's work for the farmer since the approximate shipping demand for hay this season will probably

not exceed or even equal that of a year ago, due to a crop increase of at least 10 per cent in the south and a general condition wherein no crop shortage has existed up to July 1, in any hay growing section of the country.

The federal statisticians find the tame hay crop approximately close to 3,500,000 tons larger than the record hay crop of 1924, they inform us. There are fewer head of cattle, horses and mules to be fed from the crop than there were three years ago while the increase in sheep has not been relatively as great as this decrease in other stock.

Bureau Meeting Shows Community Spirit Keen

(Continued from page one)

The Farm Bureau, urged stressing the women's part in the community and county meetings and was supported by Mrs. Wagar of Monroe county, who contended that the women's part at any meeting ought not to be confined to getting the dinner and clearing the tables and then cleaning up after the meal. The banquet, if the meeting is to include a meal, ought to be so planned that the women could enjoy the same social freedom that the men do, Mrs. Wagar argued.

Mrs. Richards said the women of Berrien county have expressed a very keen interest in Farm Bureau work since they have been given more consideration at meetings and with women's part in the work given considerable stress.

In discussing the question of charging members for a meal when a meeting includes a meal, Mr. Gale, of Mecosta county, said that his county organization holds two regular meetings each year and had always furnished a complimentary dinner until this spring. When this last meeting was held, he said, a charge was made for the meal and the largest attendance they ever experienced was recorded. They seem to appreciate the meeting the more, he added, and the guests are more of the kind that want to help make the meeting or any undertaking a success, than the guests we get with a "free feed."

Regardless of the little differences of opinion as to how a township committee should be picked or how a chairman should be chosen, the general feeling was that the township committee should be a direct connecting link between the individual members and the county organization, being an actual and active part of the county organization, and should serve in an advisory capacity for assisting the County Farm Bureau in various ways.

A very apt summing up of the whole affair was recited by Mrs. Wagar at the close of the meeting. She said:

"I am very much interested in the setting up of these counties. We can talk about the things the state organization and the national organization is doing, but you have to reach the man and the woman at home."

"The one thing I would suggest is that you make a survey of your county and find out the things you already have and the things you need. You will then have a definite goal to work to."

"In appointing these committees—if, in one section, you can do it by having a township meeting, I would have it but, if it would not work in another section, I would try another scheme, and I would have that county board and the members all working toward that one goal. Then eventually, you are going to get on sound footing and your county is soon going to find itself completely organized."

"Waiting won't make matters any easier for them will never be a time when us farmers will have nothing to do but attend Farm Bureau meetings. It's the busy farmers who have the most time to boost Farm Bureau and who help out the most willingly."

"I like the matter of home talent in the local meetings because it is often really surprising to the most of us to learn what real talent exists where we least looked for it."

"The children can help out on the programs but they should not be over taxed with program work and should not be dragged out for evening meetings when they ought to be in bed sleeping."

"Let us consider our problems of financing carefully and see that every time we think of spending a dollar we get 100 per cent for it, whether it is money of the County Farm Bureau or our individual dollar. Had we been more considerate of our county money, I believe our county program would have been considerably farther advanced today."

The Farm Bureau meeting on July 18 opened with early comers at the college campus enjoying a picnic lunch after which a caravan of automobiles was made up and a tour of inspection of the college made.

Outstanding among the points of interest on the tour were the experimental seedlings and plantings and the experimental feed tests.

The banquet in the evening was typical of Farm Bureau gatherings. Everyone displayed a lot of enthusiasm and the speaker of the evening, Dr. Frank Kingdon, of Lansing, delivered an interesting message, talking on the "World of Today."

American Farmer Is A Heavy Purchaser

The American farmer in a normal year buys approximately \$10,000,000,000 worth of goods and services from other industries.

Both economically and politically he is a very important person and should be shown more consideration by the national and state governments in his attempts to get the most for his products.

Ohio farmers will need 600,000 bushels of seed corn next spring to plant their 3,600,000 acres.

George Lord Finishes As Tax Dept. Chairman

(Continued from page one)

Mr. Lord declared that Governor Green, in his letter, thanked him for the "services he has rendered the taxpayers of the state." Possibility of the governor taking steps to force the official to quit at once was seen.

Mr. Lord's letter to Governor Green in which decision is made to resign August 1, instead of the 15th of the month, follows:

"Dear Governor: "I heard yesterday, to my surprise that I am now being criticized for lowering the assessed valuation of the Dodge Brothers plant in the city of Hamtramck at the recent review proceedings held in that city."

"Such criticism of my action is so unfair and unjust, as shown by the record of the case, that it does not seem that justice in taxation shall govern in the administration of the tax laws. Furthermore, preceding events prompt me to come to no other conclusion."

"Because of this, I find it impossible to administer the tax laws in a manner that they should be administered and to give the people of the state the service they are entitled to receive from a public servant. For these reasons I do not care to continue longer in my present position than is absolutely necessary to clean up the work in the office and leave it in proper shape for my successor. I therefore respectfully re-consider the date of my resignation as conveyed to you in my recent letter and now fix the date of my resignation at Aug. 1."

"This earlier resignation will seriously interfere with review proceedings now under way and consequently will entail additional cost to the taxpayers of the state, which, of course, I regret, but there is no other course for me to pursue and maintain my manhood and self respect."

The reduction in the assessed valuation of the Dodge Brothers properties is reported to have been approximately \$9,000,000.

Elevator Exchange Is First In The Business

(Continued from page one)

had charge of the banquet as toastmaster.

Members Are Loyal

The big feature of the annual meeting was the spirit of loyalty to the officers and directors and the splendid representation from the local member organizations. There were 59 of a total of 72 local elevator companies represented at the business session.

The Elevator Exchange entertained about 125 members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau who remained in Lansing to be guests at the Elevator Exchange banquet after having taken part in the Farm Bureau rally and pilgrimage at State College on July 18 and on the morning of July 19.

At the business session of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, only one resolution was adopted and this was more in the form of an expression of appreciation than a resolution and was drafted to give a vote of support of the membership to the officers, directors and manager of the Michigan Elevator Exchange and its several departments, expressing approval of the work done during the past year.

"The vote by states stood 20 to 1 in favor of asking the United States department of agriculture to co-operate in the promulgation of uniform accreditation regulations. The dissenting vote was cast by Nebraska."

Two of the 20 states ratifying the federal plan were New Jersey and Maryland, which had been expected to oppose the regulations. Washington and Oregon reported to favor another plan, also were among those to request federal co-operation.

The majority of the states represented reported they were operating at present either under the proposed federal plan in its entirety or were using it with slight variations in its terminology.

Not Taken as Final

The vote as cast by the conference, however, will not be accepted as final by the United States department of agriculture, Dr. M. A. Jull, chief poultryman in the Bureau of animal industry, advised the delegates. Neither will it be accepted as conclusive evidence that all of these states desire federal co-operation, he said, until the department has received written requests from poultry organizations and state departments of agriculture in those states. Dr. Jull indicated the government will take no final action until the proposed regulations are re-submitted to another conference of all poultry interests in Chicago next December.

"All states are not represented at this conference and there is no evidence that the delegates here represent all interests in their states," Dr. Jull said in explaining the department preferred to defer final action until another conference is held.

He admitted there was some opposition to the federal plan among a group of northwestern states, but said their objections were chiefly to the terminology. They favored substitution of the word "supervised," for "accredited," to apply to chicks from non-blood-tested stock.

Jazz In The Jungle

Youth also flames in darkest Africa. The Presbyterian board of foreign missions report that evangelistic work in west Africa is becoming increasingly difficult. In the old days the boys and girls stayed at home and obeyed the tribal laws. Now they go chasing off to other tribes while still in their teens, and the dusky elders do not know how to handle them. Apparently this "revolt of youth" is going on in the jungle as well as in the United States.—Capper's Weekly.

MANAGER FORESEES NEED FOR UNIFORM CHICK GUARANTEES

Head Of Association Urges Adoption Of Plan Of Loss Adjustment

STATES ASK U. S. AID

Proposed Federal Regulations Win Without Fight; "Rebels" Absent

A uniform chick guarantee delivery clause as well as uniform regulations for the accreditation and certification of baby chicks is needed to protect hatcheries from becoming victims of customers who file exorbitant claims and play one hatchery against another to get free chicks, Reese V. Hicks of Kansas City, Mo., managing director, declared in his annual report to the convention of the International Baby Chick association at Grand Rapids.

The time is ripe, Mr. Hicks said, for the association to work out an equitable plan for adjusting losses. All hatcheries make such loose guarantees to their customers that they tend to encourage customers to seek replacements, especially in cases where buyers have experienced heavy losses in brooding, he reported. Where hatcheries limited their guarantees to 100 per cent live delivery at customer's postoffice or express office, Mr. Hicks declared they were rarely challenged and the losses were small.

Growth in Membership

The manager's report showed the association had rendered valuable service to its membership during the past year in obtaining lower insurance rates for hatcheries, in distributing publicity to stimulate chick sales and counteract misleading propaganda injurious to the poultry industry, and in arbitrating complaints of customers. The association worked for adjustment of the postal rates on baby chicks, but after getting its bill out of committee the measure was caught in the legislative jam and died without giving congress an opportunity to pass upon it.

Substantial growth has been made in membership during the year. The report showed an increase from 797 a year ago to 990, with prospects of the total passing the 1,000 before the close of the convention. It has members in 44 states, Canada and Chile. Ohio leads with 124 members, Indiana is second with 82 and Missouri third with 75. Michigan has 38 members and ranks tenth.

Federal Plan Ratified

Opposition to the proposed federal uniform plan of accrediting and certifying baby chicks was conspicuous by its absence at the conference in the Pentlind hotel Monday. It failed to develop through the refusal of the so-called "secessionist" states in the east to send delegates to the meeting.

The vote by states stood 20 to 1 in favor of asking the United States department of agriculture to co-operate in the promulgation of uniform accreditation regulations. The dissenting vote was cast by Nebraska."

Two of the 20 states ratifying the federal plan were New Jersey and Maryland, which had been expected to oppose the regulations. Washington and Oregon reported to favor another plan, also were among those to request federal co-operation.

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Flowers For The Living As Well As Flowers For The Dead Help To Brighten Up The Secluded Nooks

Proper Setting For Shrubs And Flowers Is Made Extension Study

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR
It was with great pleasure I listened to O. I. Gregg, specialist in landscape gardening from M. S. C., at several of the Achievement days in the state just recently.

One could hear the story over and over again and still learn something each time it was repeated. And best of all it created a desire in the mind of everyone present to return home and begin a plan of changes in home surroundings.

He pictured to us the home as we too often find it; barren of the little touches that go to make it attractive and then he showed us how, by thoughtful planning, bit by bit, changes can be made that will transform the plain old house and unkempt dooryard into a real home with beautiful surroundings and all without much outlay of money or demands of time.

First of all he analyzes the situation as he finds it. If there are things in the wrong place he advocates removing them if possible. If the smaller buildings are conspicuous and out of place they are either moved to some suitable place or are used as a setting for shrubbery planted as a screen.

He shows us how our native wild shrubs, such as elder, sumac and dogwood can be utilized to good advantage. He tells us what shrubbery to buy and where and how to plant it and then he shows us how to select plants and perennials and bulbs and how to plant them to produce the right harmony and effect in colors and heights and seasons.

We have needed just such instruction and the demand for it is certainly showing itself, for we hear of applications for assistance from all quarters.

Making The Home Attractive

Everyone loves flowers; everyone admires green lawns and beautiful surroundings but only a few of us know just how to go about to make the most of what we have or with what we can get.

We see many attempts at home beautification that are all wrong; the wrong selection has been made; plantings are in the wrong place; things have been mixed up until the medley is worse than no attempt at all.

We should congratulate ourselves that we farm folks can get this assistance enabling us to make our yards just as attractive as those of our city friends.

Mr. Gregg pleads with us to show more interest in the rural school yard and the church yard and, last but not least, the rural cemeteries.

What great numbers of neglected rural cemeteries one can find in even a day's travel through the country. It is a problem these days to find the necessary help to keep the cemetery in proper shape. Quite often there's no responsible organization connected with it; no one whose duty it is to do the work or see that it's done. And then far too often the lot owners are neglectful. Many times the family burial place is never visited except at times of death. Perhaps the distance is too far to give special care or perhaps it is thoughtlessness on the part of those still living, but whatever the reason, it is an uncommon occurrence.

Perpetual Care Fund

Many are considering the plan of leaving a trust fund of one or two hundred dollars with some trust company to invest and have the interest therefrom insure perpetual care for the family lot.

How much more reasonable this plan is than to spend large sums of money for granite monuments with no provision made for future care of the lot.

Far better is a modest marker with an assurance of constant care of the burial grounds.

But we must convert the commonwealth to this way of thinking.

Then how satisfying it is to see the little spaces of ornamental shrubbery scattered here and there, if care has been given to the right selection in the first place and proper care is followed in after years. And how aggravating is the thoughtless planting of shrubs and plants that grow unsightly and spread and wander, untrained. What a fine thing it would be if we could see every school yard in our state made just as beautiful as a landscape artist could make it. I'm sure we would be surprised at some of the changes. And none of us dare dream of the effect such changes would make on the attitude of the children attending those schools. The outlay of money need not be much but the influence in the district no doubt would be great.

Gregg Helps Individual

Mr. Gregg's work is along the plan of other work of the College. It is just a matter of cooperation in working out demonstrations for the good of all.

He works with the individual who wants advice and desires a change in surroundings and who also wants to help his neighborhood in making changes to the extent that he will offer his place as an experimental plot and agree to get the specimens needed and do the work required to bring about the change under the direction of the advisor.

In the same manner assistance is given the school district or cemetery association that will do its part in cooperation.

This has been a long felt want among our farm communities.

We have long admired the city yards and parks and boulevards and we at last have learned that much of the same beauty can be brought to our own surroundings if we but give them the proper thought. How beautiful we could make our roadside fence corners if we only knew what to leave and what to remove of the brush and weeds nature planted there many of them being far better than any that could be purchased from a nursery.

This new landscape work will tell us how to make the selection.

While these efforts will not bring in the money to pay the taxes or the mortgage, they will help to cheer the worker at his daily task and satisfy that hope for a taste of the non-essentials that contribute largely to contentment in rural life. And contentment is something that we must have if farm people are to thrive and prosper.

COMPLETE SURVEY OF OTTAWA COUNTY

Interesting Data Is Given In Federal Report On Farms Of County

A report of the soil survey of Ottawa county, Michigan, made by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, has recently been published by the department and is ready for distribution.

The report, containing 35 pages of text and a large colored soil map, describes in detail the numerous soil types, indicates their extent and distribution, and suggests suitable crops and cultural practices. There is also a discussion of the topography and drainage, roads and other transportation facilities, markets, climate, and agriculture of the region.

The agriculture of the county consists of the production of corn, small grain, and hay in conjunction with dairying or the keeping of livestock, and of fruit growing and trucking. Hay, the principal crop both in acreage and value, consists mainly of timothy and red clover mixed and timothy alone. Corn is used mainly as a subsistence crop, both as silage and grain. Wheat is grown as a money crop on most farms where general farming is practiced. Potatoes are raised both for home consumption and sale. Other minor crops are sugar beets, beans, buckwheat, field peas, soy beans, rape, mangels, and rutabagas. About 90 per cent of the farms are operated by owners. The general farms mostly range in size from 40 to 160 acres. The greater number of the truck and fruit farms and vineyards comprise less than 40 acres.

HARDIGAN ALFALFA WON VARIETY TEST

Alfalfa Bred By M. S. College Superior In Hardiness, Trials Showed

Hardigan alfalfa, one of the last plant varieties brought out by the late F. A. Spragg when he was plant breeder at the Michigan State college, outyielded all other varieties in a 4-year-old variety test conducted by the college on the farm of J. L. Wedge, of Sandusky, in Sanilac county.

Nine varieties of alfalfa were planted by college specialists on Mr. Wedge's farm in 1924 and yield records taken the following season showed but little difference among the northern strains, though Argentine seed, produced in a warm section of South America, already had begun to dwindle.

Two more winters, however, left their marks on the weaker alfalfas and demonstrated the superior hardiness of the Hardigan variety which even outyielded the well known Grimm variety by 1-3 of a ton of hay per acre on the first cutting this season. The Argentine and Turkestan strains of seed were almost completely killed out by the winters.

Michigan grown common alfalfa seed proved superior to common alfalfas from other states ranking next to Grimm in yield per acre the third year. This indicates that seed produced in humid northern states is likely to find first favor with farmers who need winter hardy alfalfa.

Following are the yield records of air-dry hay from the first cutting in the Sanilac county test as taken by R. H. Morrish, crops specialist, Michigan State college.

Hardigan, 2.05 tons per acre; Cosack, 1.83 tons per acre; Grimm, 1.81 tons per acre; Michigan Common, 1.57 tons per acre; Liscomb, 1.53 tons per acre; So. Dakota Common, 1.43 tons per acre; Utah Common, 1.09 tons per acre; Argentine, .82 tons per acre; Turkestan, .56 tons per acre.

Only the farmer who feels a real dignity in his calling has the right attitude towards farming.

EXPECT CORN CROP TO BE VERY SHORT OTHER CROPS GOOD

Estimates On Outlook Place Michigan Farmers In Safe Position

GENERAL ACREAGE LOW

Fruits Do Not Show Up Well In Most Localities Except In West

Michigan's corn acreage this year is eight per cent smaller than last year and the low condition of 64 per cent of normal indicates that the 1927 crop will be the shortest in the last ten years according to a statement issued today by Herbert E. Powell, Commissioner of Agriculture and Verne H. Church, Agricultural Statistician for Michigan. The forecast is for 38,468,000 bushels of corn from 1,466,000 acres which is the lowest acreage since 1906.

Farmers were also unable to carry out their intentions to plant oats, and the acreage is 1,539,000 this year or two per cent below last year. However, the condition of 82 per cent shows that oats progressed better during June with more seasonable weather, and the outlook now is for a harvest of 52,372,000 bushels compared with the 1926 crop of 51,810,000 bushels.

With the winter wheat harvest close at hand, the outlook is expected to be larger than last year and above average. Latest information places the acreage for harvest at 920,000 acres with a condition of 88 per cent which forecasts a total production of 18,378,000 bushels. Since the intended acreage of winter wheat could not be sown last fall, the spring wheat acreage was increased from 5,000 acres in 1926 to 9,000 acres this year. This acreage indicates 140,000 bushels of spring wheat as Michigan's crop this year. The barley acreage in Michigan this year is 190,000 acres or 57,000 acres above last year and the condition is two per cent above average so that with average weather conditions until harvest time a crop of 4,817,000 bushels will be realized.

Tame hay acreage in Michigan is one per cent larger than a year ago and is now nearly up to the large acreages of a few years ago. The increase came from larger plantings of alfalfa, sweet clover, legumes and smaller classes rather than from clover and timothy which showed an acreage lower than in 1926. The forecast from 4,097,000 acres of tame hay is 4,372,000 tons or 275,000 tons more than cut last year.

The disastrous weather conditions last fall caused such heavy losses to farm growers that some have reduced their acreage this year and only 662,000 acres were planted compared with 726,000 acres planted in 1926. However, the heavy abandonment last fall reduced the harvested acreage to 552,000 acres from which 6,624,000 bushels of beans were harvested, the salable portion of which was approximately 5,300,000 bushels. The condition on July 1 was 11 per cent below average at 75, and this condition forecasts a crop this year of 6,206,000 bushels.

A sugar beet condition of 81 per cent forecasts 778,000 tons of beets from an acreage of 117,000. Last year's production was 792,000 tons.

Michigan growers increased their potato acreage 12 per cent this year and planted 279,000 acres. Although a marked increase, this acreage is still considerably under the 10-year average. The July 1 condition was 85 per cent of normal which is three per cent below the 10-year average and forecasts a production of 29,644,000 bushels; however, July 1 is too early to give accurate indications of the final crop.

The outlook for the apple crop declined heavily during June due to cold and cloudy weather which interfered with pollenization and much fruit either failed to set or dropped shortly setting. Scab is prevalent. The condition is only 48 per cent now which forecasts a short crop of 6,743,000 bushels of which 1,128,000 barrels is rated as commercial. This is 2,302,000 bushels short of last year's total crop and 361,000 barrels short of the commercial crop.

The peach crop will be light and is largely confined to orchards close to Lake Michigan and other select exposures in southwestern counties. The forecast is less than half the 1926 crop at 607,000 bushels on a condition of 35 per cent. Elberta, the leading commercial variety, is reported to have a very light setting.

The pear crop outlook is also discouraging following a heavy drop and remaining scab infected fruit. From a condition of 43 per cent a crop of 580,000 bushels is expected compared with last year's crop of 889,000 bushels.

The sour cherry crop was hard hit by spring freezes and the crop is very light in important sections with less than one-half a crop everywhere in the state. The sweet varieties are better and show 50 per cent of a crop in many localities.

Among the other fruits the grape crop was injured more than expected and is backward in growth. Only about one-half of last year's plum crop is expected. Dry weather threatened blackberries and raspberries, but recent rains have improved the prospective production.

The United States corn crop will be the shortest since 1903 and the prospects are for a very short crop of fruits; reports on other crops were more favorable.

Plan to Attend Midwest School

The importance of having representation at the second school of training for field workers and executives of the Farm Bureaus of several mid-west states is not being overlooked by County Farm Bureaus of Michigan this summer. Considerable effort is being put forth to have the counties represented when the big conference opens, August 15, at Cedar Lake, in the northern part of Indiana.

Those who helped make the first of these schools a success a year ago, at Saugatuck, Michigan, have in mind some of the lasting benefits that were derived from the conference and are assisting in making this year's affair of even greater significance.

A wonderful camp site has been picked for the conference, on the shady shores of a beautiful little lake, with a new hotel conveniently located on the lake, where the principal sessions are to be held. Only \$2 a day, or \$10 for the whole five days of the conference, is to be charged as a tuition fee, the committee announced recently. The aim has been to secure some of the best talent obtainable for a school of this type and to keep the expense down to a minimum.

Many who are planning to attend the school are going to camp out on the bank of the lake. Others, who prefer hotel fare, will find the special rates at the hotel very reasonable and the conveniences all that the average individual would ask for.

Special emphasis is being laid on the program for this conference and extra effort is being made to get as many of the southern counties of Michigan as possible to send large delegations to the school. Representatives from some of these counties can make the trip for a single day while those who reside in some of the northern counties would not be able to. In the northern counties effort is being made to have at least one delegate from each County Farm Bureau attend and as many more as possible.

Many families will be going as an opportunity to combine their few days of outing with the business of the school. This is a good plan and should be followed wherever the family can make the trip this season.

The program as outlined to date follows:
MONDAY, AUGUST 15
L. B. Palmer, Dean—C. L. Brody, Registrar
9:00 A. M.—Call to Order—L. B. Palmer, Ohio, Chairman.
Community Singing led by W. T. Martindale, Director of Organization, Indiana.
9:30 A. M.—"What the School Aims to Do"—C. L. Brody, Michigan.
10:00 A. M.—General Introductions.
10:15 A. M.—"How to Take Notes"—W. E. Hart, General Organization Co.
10:30 A. M.—"Application of Fundamental Laws to Every Day Selling"—Arthur Taylor, Vice President and General Sales Manager, National Salesmen's Training Association, Chicago.
A. W. Tompkins, South Dakota, Presiding
1:30 P. M.—Conference Singing led by Miss Fannie Buchanan, Victor Talking Machine Company.
2:00 P. M.—"Organizing and Training the Sales Force"—Arthur Taylor, Discussion.
3:30 P. M.—Some Rules of Public Speaking—Speaker to be selected.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16
Ralph Snyder, Kansas, Presiding
9:00 A. M.—Conference Singing led by Miss Buchanan.
9:15 A. M.—"Building a Sales Department"—H. M. Scott, Sales Manager, Atlas Cement Co., New York.
10:00 A. M.—Discussion.
10:30 A. M.—"The Ohio Farm Bureau Survey"—John Davis, Griswold & Eischelman Advertising Agency.
11:00 A. M.—"The Results"—Murray D. Lincoln, Secretary, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, Columbus, Ohio.
11:30 A. M.—"How to Tell the Story"—E. L. Hill, Director, WLS Radio Station.
1:30 P. M.—J. S. Jones, Minnesota, Presiding.
Conference Singing led by Mr. Martindale.
2:00 P. M.—"Principles of Membership Maintenance"—Lucius E. Wilson, General Organization Company, Chicago.
3:15 P. M.—Music Period—Miss Buchanan.
3:30 P. M.—"Organizing and Conducting a Collection Campaign"—Vernon Vaniman, Illinois Agricultural Association.
6:30 P. M.—Banquet—Mrs. D. A. Benson, Nebraska, Presiding.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17
9:00 A. M.—W. H. Settle, Indiana, Presiding.
9:15 A. M.—Conference Singing.
9:30 A. M.—"Principles of Business Administration"—L. M. Downes, President, Illinois Central Railroad.
10:30 A. M.—"Correlation and Administration of State Farm Bureaus"—Chas. E. Hearst, President Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.
11:00 A. M.—"Correlation and Administration of State Farm Bureaus"—L. L. Needler, Secretary, Indiana Farm Bureau.
11:30 A. M.—"Correlation and Administration of State Farm Bureaus"—George Wicker, Illinois.
Recreation Program—E. L. Corbin, Missouri, in charge
Evening Entertainment by Chamber of Commerce, Crown Point, Indiana

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18
Earl Smith, Illinois, Presiding
9:00 A. M.—Cooperative Marketing and Merchandising.
"The Service of the Farm Bureau to Cooperative Marketing"—Chris Christenson, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
9:30 A. M.—"The Service of the Farm Bureau to Educational Programs"—Dean J. H. Skinner, Purdue University.
10:15 A. M.—"The Farm Bureau and Cooperative Merchandising"—V. H. Voyles.
11:00 A. M.—Discussion led by Carl Barann, Michigan.
Mrs. Verna Hatch, Indiana, Presiding
1:30 P. M.—Conference Singing led by Miss Buchanan.
2:00 P. M.—"Teacher Training for Rural Leadership"—Dr. W. P. Deering, Oakland City College.
3:00 P. M.—"The Rural Church—Today and Tomorrow"—Dr. Fred Eastman, Chicago University.
4:00 P. M.—"The Ultimate Aim of the American Farm Bureau Federation"—Lucius Wilson.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19
Chairman Palmer, Presiding
Conference Singing led by Miss Buchanan.
Committee Reports.
Unfinished Business.
Surprises.
Plans for the Future.
Recommendations.
Adjournment.

Poultry Industry Nears Chick Saturation Point, Lewis Says; Quality, Not Quantity, to Rule

If competition is the life of trade and the chick hatcheries in the United States have prospects of a lively business as Harry R. Lewis of Davisville, R. I., president of the National Poultry council, told the International Baby Chick association in convention at Grand Rapids recently, the industry has reached a highly competitive stage. Mr. Lewis was unable to attend the convention but his address was read by the secretary.

The baby chick saturation point is being approached, he declared, and the industry has come to a turning point where it must give more consideration to quality production instead of quantity production.

"Springing from nothing some 20-odd years ago to an industry producing billions of baby chicks in 1927 such expansion carries with it great moral responsibilities," said Mr. Lewis. "It cannot help but have a marked influence upon the economic phases of the poultry industry."

Ready-Made Chicks Improve
The hatcherymen have an opportunity through supplying "ready-made" chicks to improve the poultry industry, Lewis said. With nearly all farmers buying their baby chicks, he believed it was within the power of the hatcherymen to increase the efficiency of the modern hen through the production of high quality, purebred, disease free, vigorous chicks.

The speaker was not seriously alarmed over the rapid expansion of the industry. He could foresee the elimination of the inefficient operator from the business, leaving the survival of the fittest to carry on. "As the industry becomes more

and more intensified, as it approaches more nearly the saturation point, we are all interested in seeing what will happen to the industry," continued Mr. Lewis.

Efficient Will Survive
"If we study similar conditions in other industries older than ours, we will learn something which will benefit us. The careless, inefficient producers will be the first to fail by the wayside. The major responsibility of every hatchery operator now is to organize his business on a sound economic basis which will enable him to survive the rigors of intensive competition."

The hatcheryman who will give special consideration to quality will continue to prosper, Mr. Lewis predicted. He will find it easier, he believed to ride through the storm of inflation.

"It was evidenced in many quarters this year," Mr. Lewis asserted, "that quality baby chick producers selling only clean stock and putting every effort into quality of their product had a business far in excess of previous years and at very attractive prices."

MY COUNTRY
"My country—When right, to be kept right; when wrong, to be put right."
—Carl Schurz
Money for legume seed and labor used in soil improvement is a profitable investment, not an expense.

The Season Is Right For Planting Alfalfa

A Moist Soil From recent rains makes this an ideal time for seeding.

To Be Sure Of Your Crop, Be Sure Of Your Seed

Alfalfa should be used more for short rotation of crops. Good seed makes a good stand easy to obtain.

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service

LANSING, MICHIGAN
NOW ON HAND AT YOUR LOCAL CO-OP.

Spread lime! Sweeten soil!!

GET BIG CROPS - BIG PROFITS

Solvay Pulverized Limestone is helping thousands of farmers to get more from their land. Solvay is produced in only one grade—there is no second best—every bag, every bulk ton is ground to the same fineness. No effort is spared to make Solvay of greatest benefit to the farmer.

Solvay produces results the first year—and its good effects accumulate from year to year. Spread Solvay this year—it's high test, furnace dried, safe—will not burn.

Write for the Solvay Lime Book. SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Detroit, Mich.



Sold by Local Dealers

You Pay for it—but don't Realize It

Every time you buy automobile insurance the insuring company charges you a commission. You don't realize what this amounts to on the average insurance policy but it is part of the fixed cost of the policy and runs from 25 to 30 per cent of the face of the policy and must be paid annually.

When you buy a State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance policy from the Michigan State Farm Bureau you know just what the commission amounts to because it is set up as a separate charge and the good part is that you never have to pay the commission but once no matter how many years your car remains insured with the company.

When you pay your premiums on a State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance policy you pay only the actual cost of the insurance which is based on farmer owned cars only.

The FARM BUREAU is State Agent

STATE FARM MUTUAL Automobile Ins. Co.

of Bloomington, Ill.

Wool Pool Gains in Favor Although Poundage Drops

Fair Sized Pool Established In State During The Current Season

Despite the fact that wool growers experienced a light clip of fleeces this season and adverse conditions existed, the Michigan wool pool this year is expected to total about 225,000 pounds. This is somewhat smaller than had been anticipated but is found to "stack up pretty well" under the conditions.

A poor harvest of beans last fall made ready cash a necessity with many wool growers in certain heavy wool producing sections, which, by the way, are bean producing sections also.

The interest in the wool pool, however, has been found better among the farmers of the state this season than ever before and gives promise of a bigger pool in 1928, the field workers claim.

Walter Rorabacher, who directed the pools at local loading points and who did considerable soliciting earlier in the season, gives a very interesting report on conditions as he found them. Since his report is not colored and tells of conditions as they actually existed this season, it is carried herewith, "as is."

"The 1927 Wool Pool has not turned out nearly as well as I had hoped would be the case. In looking the situation over, there are several reasons that enter in:

"First, a very large proportion of lamb feeders sold their lambs before shearing. This made a great deal of difference particularly at two or three places.

"Second, the owners of the regular flocks report that their clip was from 15 per cent to 20 per cent lighter this year than last. Some growers attribute this to the mild winter and others to poor quality of feed, but whatever the cause, the general report is that of shrinkage as compared to last year's clip.

"Third, this is particularly true in the bean territory, where quite a number who usually pooled were so hard hit last fall on account of bad harvesting conditions that they found it necessary to sell their wool quite early. Quite a number cases of this kind were visited. Most of them expressed their intention of coming into the Pool next year but as they said, they simply had to have the money.

"Fourth, a good deal of the southern part of the state was affected by wool buyers who were out for the Ford Motor Car company as they paid 37c per pound for certain wools. This in the face of an apparent 32c market had quite a detrimental effect on the Pool in some localities.

"If the Wool Pool makes a good showing in its settlement this year, which looks quite possible, at present, I would think that the chance for next year's pool is very good, indeed, and that it will be largely increased.

"I met quite a number of growers who had formerly been against the Pool but who are now changing their minds. With one or two exceptions the Co-operative association managers

Federal Government To Enforce New Law

There goes into effect on July 1, a law which ought to, if properly administered, produce results which will greatly lighten the load now resting upon the shoulders of growers of fruits and vegetables.

The last Congress enacted a law making it a misdemeanor for any agent receiving perishable farm produce in interstate commerce to dump, abandon, or destroy the products so received without good and sufficient cause; and making it a misdemeanor for any one receiving such products, to fail to account therefor, or to make any false statement concerning the handling or condition or quality, sale and disposition of same.

Strange as it may seem, it is known that times without number commission merchants in the New York area have ordered great supplies of perishable products dumped on the New Jersey meadows in order to keep the prices high enough to produce profits sufficient to satisfy them. This of course has made living costs higher than they should have been, causing consumers to suffer. But, it was also discovered that in many such instances the producers were notified that their products had reached the market in bad shape and frequently bills were sent them for the freight.

The new law is intended to protect both the producers and consumers and it applies to commission merchants, distributors, brokers, and others whenever they receive produce in interstate commerce, to be handled for or in behalf of another. Honest "dumping" may be protected by the dumpers securing proper certificates from those in governmental authority that the products are not of commercial value or against the public health.

How much such practices have affected prices in the past is not known. Heretofore growers and shippers have been obliged to take the word of commission merchants or market agents. It is altogether likely that this new law will put quite a crimp in shortage of food products from the farms, with resultant high prices, and be a means of showing the consumers that after all the producers were not altogether to blame for the high cost of fruits and vegetables on the city man's table. The law is wholesome and should be invoked most consistent by the Department of Agriculture.

Brood coops for the crop of growing young fowls need strong wooden floors and the openings in front should be closed tight each night to keep down the losses from rats and weasels.

Idle land is an expensive luxury. Lack of paint on the farm buildings not only makes them look ramshackle but it also lets them rot.

Competition may be the life of trade, but co-operation will certainly add vigor to the life of farming.

ELEPHANTS DISPLAY UNUSUAL INTELLECT IN NATURAL HABITS

Throw away your horse and get an elephant!

Because, says Frank H. Buck, former Chicagoan, who has spent the past 10 years trapping wild beasts in their native jungles in Borneo, Sumatra, India and points east, the big pachyderm is the smartest of all quadrupeds. He can do anything a horse can do and not half try.

Mr. Buck returned to Chicago from the orient to jump off again for New York and a trip around the world to bring back rare birds for collectors. While here last week he opened negotiations to supply certain specimens for the McCormick zoo, under construction in the forest preserve near Riverside.

"There's no doubt in my mind," said the adventurer, "that the elephant is the most intelligent beast that walks on four legs." And to show cause, as the lawyers say, he recited instances of elephantine brain work.

In Burma, he said, teak logs are hauled to the rivers by elephants. Other elephants haul them out at the mill and carry them to the saw. The beast mounts the log and pushes it into the rotating disk. He collects the slabs after they are sliced, tates 'em outside and piles 'em up in neat and attractive piles. If certain slabs stick out further than they should, the elephant butts them back into alignment.

Then the whistle blows at noon, signifying eats. Try to make an elephant work a minute longer! No more chance than with a bricklayer.

"At noon," said Mr. Buck, "elephants are fed large cakes of grain. The number of cakes varies with the creature's size. A full-grown one may get a dozen.

"Coolies toss the workers their lunch. The elephant catches them and lays them down carefully. When he gets his 12 he starts to eat. But if he gets only 11 he brings down the house with his trumpeting."

These are just garden-variety elephants, explained Mr. Buck. In a museum they have one that knows the different coins and knows just how many bananas he can buy with each.

"People throw him the coins through the bars," said Mr. Buck, "and he trots over to the stand near the other end of the cage, where bananas are sold. He won't accept a copper coin. But with the equivalent of a nickel he knows he can get three bananas. And with a silver coin, smaller than the nickel, six bananas. How's that?"

The elephant, however, is not the largest mammal in the world. The distinction, Mr. Buck says, goes to the Indian rhino, shorter, but heavier than Jumbo. Some adult rhinos weigh five to six tons.

150 Men to Catch One "It is impossible to capture a full-grown one alive," he went on. "To catch calves, 3 years old and a ton and a half heavy, they employ 150 gherka soldiers and 30 elephants. A circle of men with rope nets surround the baby and close in. When they snare him they build a corral right there and there. Twenty milk goats are rounded up to supply him with milk."

Capturing elephants is a costly procedure that requires 400 to 500 natives, continued Mr. Buck. Nobody ever goes out after a single elephant. The hunter keeps the most promising looking of the herd and turns the rest back into the jungle for future reference.

"We catch orang-outangs by chopping down the tree in which he has his hut," the hunter said. "We beat pans to scare him into his house and then clear away nearby trees so can't swing through his branches. When the land is open down comes his tree. He's a tortoise on the ground and an easy victim, if you have enough men."—Grand Rapids Press.

Genesee Farmers Start Real Business Accounts

Fifty farmers in Genesee county, New York have started a new business service, said to be the first of its kind in the United States, in which Dr. I. F. Hall of the farm management department at the State college is giving his full time to their farm records and accounts. Each farmer pays \$1.50 a month for the service, the balance of the cost being borne by the college.

A summary made by Dr. Hall shows a total investment of \$1,750,000 among 48 farmers, or an average valuation of \$35,000 a farm. He found that the average age of the horses is nearly 13 years, "which means that fully 70 per cent of the horses will have to be replaced within the next five years.

On subsequent visits each month, Dr. Hall will audit the books, draw a balance sheet for the month, and help the farmers with their accounts. In addition to the daily records of expenditures and returns, each man keeps a record of labor of men, horses, and tractors.

And, speaking of hanging up things, there are many pieces of equipment which are used many times a day that might better be conveniently hung up within easy reach, rather than put away in a drawer with a lot of other things where it is necessary to hunt for them.

The thing to keep in mind always in building cupboards and shelves is what you are going to put on them and where you are going to use the articles which will be placed there.

Michigan Farm Tax Calendar

AUGUST

First Tuesday. Regular meeting of the Commissioners of the State Tax Department.

Third Monday. State Board of Equalization. (Auditor General, Commissioner of Agriculture, and the three Tax Commissioners), equalizes assessed valuations between counties by increasing or decreasing the total valuation of real and personal property.

Commissioners of State Tax Department continue visiting the counties.

SEPTEMBER

September 1. Auditor General determines the amount of State taxes on or before this date. Apportions the tax among counties before the second Monday in October.

First Tuesday. Regular meeting of the Commissioners of the State Tax Department. Commissioners of the State Tax Department continue visiting counties.

OCTOBER

October 1. A State charge of one dollar is added to penalties on real estate delinquent for one year and ten months. First Tuesday. A regular meeting of the Commissioners of the State Tax Department.

Second Monday. County board of supervisors hears objections of taxpayers to proposed township appropriations and levies. Board fixes township levies and apportions state and county taxes among township, wards, and cities. Commissioners of the State Tax Department continue visiting counties.

NOVEMBER

Township supervisors prepare tax rolls in this month. Prepare to pay annual taxes in December or early in January and avoid increased collection fees.

DECEMBER

Tax collection begins December 1. Township treasurer's office open from 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. every Friday in December, but taxes may be received on any other week day not a legal holiday.

OPEN FORUM

The NEWS welcomes letters from the membership on questions interesting to the membership. Such letters must be signed and be reasonably short because of our limited space—500 words is a good limit; they should be temperate in language and offer a constructive answer to the question in hand. Communications are invited.

Scores Government's Muscle Shoals' Loss

"To the Editor: Every newspaper in the United States which has the safety of the nation at heart, which has the welfare of the American farmer in mind, and which is attentive to the prosperity of the taxpayer, should boldly condemn the failure of congress to enact constructive legislation dealing with Muscle Shoals, now a political Chinese puzzle."

"To summarize a few facts: The United States imports 66 per cent of the nitrogen it consumes, it pays \$15,000,000 a year toward the support of the Chilean government for the privilege yet the United States government owns the largest nitrate plant in the world and has an offer to operate this plant from the American Cyanamide company which is operating a similar plant in Canada.

"Nearly ten years have elapsed since the great nitrate plant was completed and tested out successfully. Had it been operated during that time, the \$15,000,000 paid to the Chilean government would have been kept in the United States, and there would have been saved to the people of America nearly the entire cost of the only idle nitrate plant in the world.

"Had Mr. Ford's bonafide offer been accepted our 'national defense' would have been a reality, our farmers more prosperous and our unemployment situation not threatening. In other words, this \$15,000,000 yearly has been taken out of the pockets of the American people forever, to aid in maintaining a foreign government, at the expense of our bankrupt farmers, while our nitrate plants stand idle, and the great generators at Wilson Dam are in a state of 'innocuous desuetude' except to the extent that a few thousand horsepower is developed to maintain the claim of use by the temporary lessee who seeks to gain control of the projects.

"Such facts comprise a severe indictment against congress. Congress knows that selfish interests have frustrated all plans for operating the great nitrate plant owned by the United States, while the farmers of America have been crying aloud for cheap fertilizers made from nitrates at high prices imported from Chile. 'The disposal of the Muscle Shoals problem has absorbed more time in congressional debate than the Declaration of Independence.

"Such blundering by the United States senate is a spectacle of inefficiency that is contemptible to behold, and which is sufficient to shake the confidence of the American people in their government.

"A great government development costing \$150,000,000 dedicated by congress and built specifically for nitrates in time of peace, it has accomplished neither—because congress cannot decide between the public good and corporation benefits.

"LEROY W. CUMMINGS, 286 Alfred Street, July 18, 1927."

The mosquito is like a child; the moment he stops making a noise you know he is getting into something.—Boston Transcript.—Robert Browning

Lime put on the soil in the fall is best for the crops which follow and saves labor in the spring, also.

CLASSIFIED ADS. POULTRY

500,000 HIGH GRADE HOLLYWOOD Sired White Leghorn Accredited Chickens. Males and females passed and banded by state poultry association. Sturdy and vigorous heavy producing breeders assure chicks of quality and ability. Special discount now. Catalog free. Wm. Gardner Hatchery & Farms, Zeeland, Mich. Box 25.

Grooming cattle with raw linseed oil on a hard brush has been recommended as a sure method of ridding them of lice.

Test your seed—don't guess.

Your Clothes—

If they are tailored to your exact measure will give greater satisfaction than "hand-me-downs."

Our garments are all made up by expert tailors and made from the best wool materials obtainable.

Let us measure you for your fall suit. Send for samples of the new fall patterns and new colors.

Clothing Dept. Michigan State Farm Bureau Lansing, Michigan

An Old Sow

Usually has a good pond or mud hole to wallow in when it's hot but the fatted hog is loaded into a freight car and hauled hundreds of miles to market.

"A DEAD HOG IS NOT PORK"

Give the porkers a chance by handling them carefully and loading them properly to avoid overheating on sultry days.

Give the co-ops a chance by shipping to

Michigan Livestock Exchange Detroit, Mich.

Producers Co-Op Com. Ass'n East Buffalo, N. Y.

Seedsman Keep Tab On Origin Of Seed

Time was when seed was purchased with no more thought given to its origin than that given to the origin of a sack of salt. The progressive seedsman, according to G. C. Edler, seed-marketing specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been changing his business methods to more fully meet the farmer's demand for better information regarding the origin of the seed he buys. To be in a position to supply information quickly and accurately, the seedsman has found it necessary to keep more and better records. More than 90 per cent of the progressive seedsman are now keeping complete stock records.

"During the past year the department has given considerable study to the problem of devising a system of verifying the origin of seed. It is believed that a system of records which will preserve the identity of seed from the time it entered the seedsman's warehouse, together with outside supervision, would go a long way toward insuring that the correct information as to origin would be passed on to the buyer.

After a study of 250 record-keeping forms now used by 60 different seedsman, the department has drawn up a tentative form which embraces the best features of those now in use. Revised forms for receiving, bulking and shipping records may be issued in the near future, which, together with the sample of seed and the lot number on the tag, can be expected to provide a chain of evidence that would afford an effective check on statements of origin. These forms, says Mr. Edler, would tend to stimulate interest in the keeping of records and to bring about a greater uniformity in those being used by many seedsman.

A MERE TID-BIT

"Clarence, let me have some money for a new dress." "What happened to the one you had?" "A moth ate it."

Provide comfortable shelter for all live stock, especially during rainy weather.

The best sort of "farm relief" comes from intelligence, energy and thrift.

The Farm Bureau Poultry Exchange

which formerly operated at 2510 Ripelle Street, Detroit, has discontinued business. This business has been taken over by the

Garlock-Williams Co. 2614 Orleans St. Detroit

Your shipments of poultry, eggs and veal are solicited. Tags and market information sent on request.

Are You Paying Excessive freight charges?

The State Farm Bureau will determine this for you by auditing your freight bills free.

Overcharges Located Loss and damage claims collected at cost.

Mich. Farm Bureau Traffic Dept. LANSING, MICH.



Well Developed Pullets Necessary for Heavy Egg Production

BIG, well developed frames and plenty of reserve fat are necessary in order to carry pullets through without moulting. Michigan Growing Mash provides the protein for building body frames and tissues in growing chicks. Insure large, well developed, fat pullets at maturity by feeding a well balanced ration, furnishing all necessary types of protein. This growth and development is necessary for the pullets to maintain heavy egg production. Ask for a pamphlet of our poultry feeds, containing valuable feeding suggestions.

FOR SALE BY Co-op Associations and Farm Bureau Distributors



"More Milk with More Cow Left at the End of the Year"

Milk Maker, a Public Formula Ration, Builds for the Future THE important part that Milk Maker plays in Michigan dairymaking is probably best set forth in the claims made by hundreds of Michigan's leading dairymen who have used Milk Maker continuously for one or more years. These dairymen tell us that they have secured the following results by the use of Milk Maker, viz: 1. Cows have kept up in better flesh and better physical condition. 2. Cows have maintained a larger and more even flow of milk. 3. Calves better developed and stronger at birth. 4. Freedom from trouble with cows at calving time; no retained afterbirth and no udder trouble. The strongest advocates of course are those dairymen who have used Milk Maker continuously since it came on the market in 1922.

Buying a Better Herd These men have realized that in buying and using Milk Maker they are assuring themselves of a better herd of cows two or three years hence. In buying a bag of dairy feed you do not buy the feed for the feed itself, but for the ultimate results obtained. The results to be obtained are not necessarily determined by the price of the feed. The real value of the feed is determined by the per cent of digestible protein and digestible nutrients, both of which determine results. A common phrase among users of Milk Maker is "More milk with more cow left at the end of the year." Ask for booklet on "How to Feed for Economical Milk Production."

FOR SALE BY Co-op Associations and Farm Bureau Distributors

ORDER BINDER TWINE NOW

The demand for Michigan State Industries binder twine, made at Jackson, is always heavy. Sometimes the supply becomes limited. Therefore, we suggest that you see your co-operative ass'n manager at once and order your 1927 needs.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service handles Jackson twine because it is the best. It is one of the few STANDARD YUCATAN SISAL TWINES containing long fibre.

We are offering Jackson twine in two sizes—the old five pound ball and the new 8 pound ball, illustrated here. The 8 pound ball fits and works nicely in any can that holds a 5 pound ball. We recommend it.

FOR SALE BY Co-op Associations and Farm Bureau Distributors